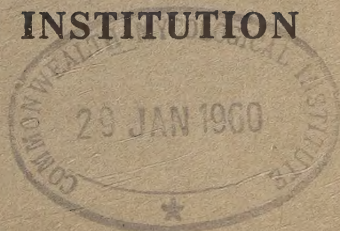


74/A
G.A.
BRITISH STANDARD 1219 : 1958

[UDC 655.255]

**PROOF
CORRECTION
AND COPY
PREPARATION**

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION



BRITISH STANDARD
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
PROOF CORRECTION AND
COPY PREPARATION

B.S. 1219 : 1958

Price 6/- net

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the General Council on 30th December, 1958.

First published, June, 1945.

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In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 3000, indexed and cross-indexed for reference, together with an abstract of each standard, will be found in the Institution's Yearbook, price 15s.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard :—
Committee reference S/22 Draft for comment CX(S) 6604

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

Association of British Manufacturers of Printers' Machinery
Board of Trade

*British Federation of Master Printers

British Paper and Board Makers' Association

Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers' Federation

Envelope Makers' and Manufacturing Stationers' Association

Federation of Master Process Engravers

*H.M. Stationery Office

National Association of Paper Merchants

*Newspaper Society

Office Appliance and Business Equipment Trades Association

*Periodical Proprietors' Association

Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association

Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland

Society of British Printing Ink Manufacturers

The Government departments and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Aslib

Association of Correctors of the Press

Incorporated Society of British Advertisers

Library Association

London School of Printing and Graphic Arts

London Typographical Society

National Union of Journalists

Newspaper Society

Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers

Publishers' Association

Society of Authors

Typographical Association

BRITISH STANDARD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROOF CORRECTION AND COPY PREPARATION

FOREWORD

This British Standard, first published in 1945, was prepared following a request from the British Society for International Bibliography for a code of proof-correction marks to be used by authors and editors. The Committee responsible for drawing up B.S. 1219 recommended in effect that authors and editors should conform to the practice of English printers, which has centuries of tradition (not confined to the United Kingdom) behind it and varies only slightly from place to place and from house to house. The standard therefore gives a list of correction-marks with which all printers are familiar.

The demand for B.S. 1219 has been steady; evidently printers besides authors and editors have found it useful, and their adverse criticisms have been few.

Stocks of the last edition are now exhausted and, thirteen years having passed since the standard was produced, the Committee was asked to review it and consider suggestions for an amended edition.

The most far-reaching proposal that the Committee considered was that agreement should be sought on a code of correction-marks for use in all countries of the world and the British Standard made to conform with it. The Committee had information leading them to conclude that practice on the Continent of Europe differs materially from that in Great Britain and America and that the British and American practice is followed in most other parts of the world. The question of promoting international agreement on this matter is to be considered by a Committee of the International Organization for Standardization. The B.S.I. Committee, however, decided that they could not reconcile British with Continental practice by alterations to the British Standard that would be acceptable to printers in this country and have made none with that end in view.

Amendments to the recommended marks are few and are designed to bring the standard more closely into line with existing practice. Rearrangement of their order was thought to make the list easier to understand and to use.

The Committee were convinced that the notes on the preparation of copy included in the previous edition should be kept in the new one. Some additions have been made to them. The following British Standards are also of value for the preparation of copy:

B.S. 1629. Bibliographical references.

B.S. 1749. Alphabetical arrangement.

B.S. 1991. Letter symbols, signs and abbreviations.

B.S. 2961. Type-face nomenclature.

A completely new section has been added to B.S. 1219 on the marks to be used in the preparation of mathematical copy and the correction of mathematical proofs. It is fully recognized that this part of the standard will be of interest and use to a comparatively small number of authors and printers, but the demand for some guidance on this subject is increasing and it is felt that this extension of the standard will serve a useful purpose.

The use of coloured pencils in the preparation of mathematical copy has been discouraged by some printers in the past; but mathematical setting is gradually becoming more complex and some of those concerned are finding the use of colour unavoidable. The standard, therefore, makes recommendations for the use of colours. It is hoped that all those who wish to mark in colour will adopt these recommendations and thus avoid the confusion which must inevitably arise if each author uses his own colour schemes. Any comments or suggestions which users may make in the light of experience in using these colour markings will be placed on record and considered when this standard is reviewed in a few years' time in accordance with the Institution's usual practice.

The table of symbols in Part 1 of this standard is available printed separately on a card; the mathematical symbols will not be made available in this form unless demand appears to warrant it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

SCOPE

This British Standard gives general advice on the preparation of copy* for printing and makes detailed recommendations for the marks to be used by authors and printers in correcting proofs.

Part 1 is of general application: Part 2 deals specially with mathematical works.

The standard does not deal with any matters affecting the house-styles of individual printers.

PART 1

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF COPY FOR THE PRINTER

The copy should be type-written in double spacing on one side only of sheets of uniform size: carbon copies should not be sent to the printer. If handwriting is inevitable, it should be perfectly legible. Clear rendering of names and of technical and scientific terms and symbols is essential. A margin of at least one inch should be allowed on the left side and a clear margin on the right side.

Copy should be carefully revised and all corrections made in ink in such a way as to ensure complete clarity. In general minor corrections should be made

*The printer refers to all matter sent for typesetting as 'copy.'

in the text but longer ones may have to be placed in the margin. Corrections should be made throughout the copy wherever the alteration is required and not merely marked once at the beginning of the copy. If necessary, the correct version of a paragraph may be written on a separate sheet to which proper reference should be made in the text. The copy as sent to the printer should represent the final version of the text, as alterations and corrections in the type after it has been composed are expensive and difficult and greatly increase the possibilities of error.

The sheets should be numbered consecutively in the upper right-hand corners and securely fastened together on the left side. When the copy consists of a large number of sheets, these should be separated into chapters or convenient sections (of about 24 sheets) securely fastened together.

If, after the sheets have been numbered, it is necessary to delete a passage extending over a whole sheet, the passage should be clearly crossed through and the sheet left in place.

Large tables should be on separate sheets. They should be properly numbered in sequence with other tables and their position clearly indicated in the margin of the text matter.

Diagrams and illustrations. The processes available for reproduction of illustrations, maps, diagrams, etc., are so varied that the author would be well advised to consult his publisher or printer before preparing the originals. The position of figures should be indicated in the margin of the text.

All illustrations should be numbered and captions should be correspondingly numbered and supplied on a separate sheet.

When blocks are supplied by the author, printers' time can be saved if blocks are linked to their originals for identification by the blockmaker at the time of making.

Footnotes should generally be placed at the foot of the sheet on which the reference occurs. The footnote should be separated from the text by a horizontal line drawn across the sheet.

Typography. Words to be printed in capitals should be underlined by three lines, and those in small capitals by two lines. Words in italics should be underlined by a single line and in bold type by a wavy line, and the appropriate marginal mark made as for proof correction.

Paragraphs to be printed in small type should be indicated by a vertical line in the margin covering the matter, and the words 'small type' should be written in the margin, or the size of type indicated.

New paragraphs, indentions, or other spacing arrangements should be clearly indicated.

Any special requirements as to the arrangement of the setting should be written in the margin, headed 'Printer' and encircled.

NOTES ON THE USE OF SYMBOLS FOR CORRECTING PROOFS

All corrections should be distinct and made in ink in the margins; marks made in the text should be those indicating the place to which the correction refers.

Where several corrections occur in one line, they should be divided between the left and right margins, the order being from left to right in both margins and the individual marks should be separated by a concluding mark.

When an alteration is desired in a character, word, or words, the existing character, word, or words should be struck through and the character to be substituted written in the margin, followed by a concluding stroke (/).

Where it is desired to change one character only to a capital letter, the word 'cap' should be written in the margin. Where, however, it is desired to change more than one character, or a word or words, in a particular line, to capitals, then one marginal reference 'caps' should suffice, with the appropriate symbols made in the text as required.

Three periods or full stops (constituting an ellipsis, see No. 61) should be used to indicate an omission, except where the preceding sentence has been concluded, in which case *four* full stops should be inserted, the first of which should be close up to the preceding word.

Normally, only matter actually to be inserted or added to the existing text should be written on the proof. If, however, any comments or instructions are written on the proof, they should be encircled and preceded by the word PRINTER (in capitals and underlined).

SYMBOLS FOR CORRECTING PROOFS

No.	Instruction	Textual mark	Marginal mark
1	Correction is concluded	None	/
2	Insert in text the matter indicated in margin		<i>New matter /</i> <i>followed by /</i>
3	Delete	Strike through characters to be deleted	
4	Delete and close up	Strike through characters to be deleted and use mark 21	
5	Leave as printed	 under characters to remain	<i>stet</i>
6	Change to italic	— under characters to be altered	<i>ital</i>

No.	Instruction	Textual mark	Marginal mark
7	Change to even small capitals	 under characters to be altered	<i>s.c.</i>
8	Change to capital letters	 under characters to be altered	<i>caps</i>
9	Use capital letters for initial letters and small capitals for rest of words	 under initial letters and  under the rest of the words	<i>c. & s.c.</i>
10	Change to bold type	 under characters to be altered	<i>bold</i>
11	Change to lower case	Encircle characters to be altered	<i>l.c.</i>
12	Change to roman type	Encircle characters to be altered	<i>rom</i>
13	Wrong fount. Replace by letter of correct fount	Encircle character to be altered	<i>w.f.</i>
14	Invert type	Encircle character to be altered	
15	Change damaged character(s)	Encircle character(s) to be altered	<i>x</i>
16	Substitute or insert character(s) under which this mark is placed, in 'superior' position	/ through character or  where required	 under character (e.g. )
17	Substitute or insert character(s) over which this mark is placed, in 'inferior' position	/ through character or  where required	 over character (e.g. )
18	Underline word or words	 under words affected	<i>underline</i>
19	Use ligature (e.g. ffi) or diphthong (e.g. œ)	 enclosing letters to be altered	 enclosing ligature or diphthong required

No.	Instruction	Textual mark	Marginal mark
20	Substitute separate letters for ligature or diphthong	/ through ligature or diphthong to be altered	<i>write out separate letters followed by /</i>
21	Close up—delete space between characters	 linking characters	
22	Insert space*		#
23	Insert space between lines or paragraphs*	> between lines to be spaced	#
24	Reduce space between lines*	(connecting lines to be closed up	<i>less #</i>
25	Make space appear equal between words	between words	<i>eq #</i>
26	Reduce space between words*	between words	<i>less #</i>
27	Add space between letters*	between tops of letters requiring space	<i>letter #</i>
28	Transpose	 between characters or words, numbered when necessary	<i>trs</i>
29	Place in centre of line	Indicate position with  	<i>centre</i>
30	Indent one em		
31	Indent two ems		
32	Move matter to right	 at left side of group to be moved	
33	Move matter to left	 at right side of group to be moved	

* Amount of space and/or length of re-spaced line may be indicated.

No.	Instruction	Textual mark	Marginal mark
34	Move matter to position indicated	[] at limits of required position	<i>move</i>
35	Take over character(s) or line to next line, column or page	┌	<i>take over</i>
36	Take back character(s) or line to previous line, column or page	┐	<i>take back</i>
37	Raise lines*	 over lines to be moved under lines to be moved	<i>raise</i>
38	Lower lines*	 over lines to be moved under lines to be moved	<i>lower</i>
39	Correct the vertical alignment		
40	Straighten lines	 through lines to be straightened	
41	Push down space	Encircle space affected	⊥
42	Begin a new paragraph	┌ before first word of new paragraph	<i>n.p.</i>
43	No fresh paragraph here	↪ between paragraphs	<i>run on</i>
44	Spell out the abbreviation or figure in full	Encircle words or figures to be altered	<i>spell out</i>
45	Insert omitted portion of copy NOTE. The relevant section of the copy should be returned with the proof, the omitted portion being clearly indicated.	λ	<i>out see copy</i>
46	Substitute or insert comma	/ through character or λ where required	,/
47	Substitute or insert semi-colon	/ through character or λ where required	;/

* Amount of space and/or length of line may be included.

No.	Instruction	Textual mark	Marginal mark
48	Substitute or insert full stop	/ through character or $\wedge$ where required	⊙
49	Substitute or insert colon	/ through character or $\wedge$ where required	⊙
50	Substitute or insert interrogation mark	/ through character or $\wedge$ where required	?/
51	Substitute or insert exclamation mark	/ through character or $\wedge$ where required	!/
52	Insert parentheses	$\wedge$ or $\wedge$ $\wedge$	(/)/
53	Insert (square) brackets	$\wedge$ or $\wedge$ $\wedge$	[/]/
54	Insert hyphen	$\wedge$	-
55	Insert en (half-em) rule	$\wedge$	$\overline{en}$
56	Insert one-em rule	$\wedge$	$\overline{em}$
57	Insert two-em rule	$\wedge$	$\overline{2 em}$
58	Insert apostrophe	$\wedge$	'
59	Insert single quotation marks	$\wedge$ or $\wedge$ $\wedge$	' '
60	Insert double quotation marks	$\wedge$ or $\wedge$ $\wedge$	" "
61	Insert ellipsis*	$\wedge$	.../
62	Insert leader	$\wedge$	⋯
63	Insert shilling stroke	$\wedge$	①
64	Refer to appropriate authority anything of doubtful accuracy	Encircle words, etc. affected	②

* See notes on use of symbols.

MARKS TO BE MADE ON PROOF, OR PROOFS, AFTER READING

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
' Revise ' (and signature)	Correct and submit another proof.
' Revise and make-up ' (and signature)	Submit another proof in page form.
' Revise, make-up and impose ' (and signature)	Submit another proof in page form and imposed.
' Clean proof ' (and signature)	Submit clean proof to reader. If a specific number of proofs is required, this shall be stated.
	NOTE. This mark is intended for use only by printers' readers.
' Press ' (and signature)	Print off.

Where the printer has drawn the author's attention to any particular point by means of a query (see No. 64), it is desirable that the author should settle the query or, if the text is already correct, strike through the query.

NOTE. The bracketed figures on the following specimen pages are only for reference to the numbered list of symbols and should not be used when marking corrections.

A BRIEF HISTORY/

OF CANADA/ (2)

- (3) ^{v/} As CANADA is a young/ country, its history is necessarily brief. 2/ (4)
- (5) ^{stet/} It ~~began~~ with the discovery of Cape Breton off the north-east ital/ (6) (1)
- (7) ^{s.c./} coast of Nova Scotia in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian navi- caps/ (8)
- (9) ^{c.&s.c./} gator of Bristol. In the period 1534-41 Jacques Cartier bold/ (10)
- (11) ^{l.c./} explored the St. Lawrence Valley and took possession in the rom/ (12)
- (13) ^{w.f./} name of France. From that time, the French were the domi- 5/ (14)
- (21) ^{c/} nant power in the country until 1763, when Canada was y/ (16)
- (23) [#] ceded to Great Britain by France. As the country became, #/ (22)
- (25) ^{eq #} more settled Canada developed from a small colony into less # (24)
- (35) ^{x/} provinces with separate representative governments, until, in 1867, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada trs/ (28)
- (36) ^{take back} (now, Ontario, and Quebec), together with Nova Scotia and 1-/ (54)
- (26) ^{less #} New Brunswick, combined in a federal union [form] to the L/ (41)
- (30) ^{□/} Dominion of Canada. Since that date, new Provinces and fi/ (19)
- (39) ^{||} Territories have joined the Dominion until today it consists of take over (35)
- (59) ⁷⁷ ten Provinces, the Districts of Yukon and the Northwest Terr- n.p. (42)
- (44) ^{spell out} itories. In April 1949 Newfoundland entered the Dominion out see copy (45)
- (43) ^{run on} as the tenth Province. a/c/ (20)
- (39) ^{||} In the past fifty years Canada has travelled far on the road a/c/ (20)
- (59) ⁷⁷ of progress, and today the old conception of the Dominion as a/c/ (20)
- (44) ^{spell out} a land of snow and ice, inhabited by Eskimos and Red In- a/c/ (20)
- (43) ^{run on} dians engaged only in fur-trading, is as far from the truth as to a/c/ (20)
- (39) ^{||} say that Scotland is a country of kilted Highlanders with a/c/ (20)
- (59) ⁷⁷ porridge and whisky as their only fare. Two world wars have a/c/ (20)
- (44) ^{spell out} demonstrated the industrial and agricultural wealth of Canada a/c/ (20)
- (43) ^{run on} which is now the 3rd largest trading nation in the world/ a/c/ (20)
- (39) ^{||} a remarkable position for a country with a population of less a/c/ (20)
- (59) ⁷⁷ than thirteen million. a/c/ (20)
- (44) ^{spell out} The former colony has become an independent self-govern- a/c/ (20)
- (43) ^{run on} ing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and a a/c/ (20)
- (39) ^{||} country whose voice is respected in the Councils of the nations a/c/ (20)
- (59) ⁷⁷ of the world. a/c/ (20)
- (44) ^{spell out} 1 See Encyclopaedia Britannica/ a/c/ (20)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CANADA

As CANADA is a young country, its history is necessarily brief. It began with the discovery of *Cape Breton* off the north-east coast of NOVA SCOTIA in 1497 by JOHN CABOT, an Italian navigator of BRISTOL. In the period 1534-41 **Jacques Cartier** explored the St. Lawrence valley and took possession in the name of France. From that time, the French were the dominant power in the country until 1763,¹ when Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France. As the country became more settled Canada developed from a small colony into provinces with separate representative governments, until, in 1867, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), together with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, combined in a federal union to form the Dominion of Canada. Since that date, new Provinces and Territories have joined the Dominion until today it consists of ten Provinces, the Districts of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In April 1949 Newfoundland entered the Dominion as the tenth Province.

In the past fifty years Canada has travelled far on the road of progress, and today the old conception of the Dominion as a land of snow and ice, inhabited by Eskimos and Red Indians engaged only in fur-trading, is as far from the truth as to say that Scotland is a country of kilted Highlanders with porridge and whisky as their only fare.

Two world wars have demonstrated the industrial and agricultural wealth of Canada which is now the third largest trading nation in the world, according to a recent survey, a remarkable position for a country with a population of less than thirteen million. The former colony has become an independent self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and a country whose voice is respected in the Councils of the nations of the world.

¹ See 'Encyclopaedia Britannica'

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND MORNING

x (15)

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes

Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife/

,/ (46)

And trust that out of night and death shall rise

The dawn of ampler life/

; (47)

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,

] (33)

That God has given you for / priceless dower,

u/ (3)

To live in these great times and have your part

(32)(58) C/ 3/

In Freedom's crowning hour/

O/ (49)

That you may tell your sons who see the light

High in the heavens—their heritage to take

(60) u/

I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,

(48) O/

I saw the Morning break/

2/ (60)

/ SIR OWEN SEAMAN/

C/]/ (53)

DAVID GARRICK

Here lies David Garrick, describe me, who can,

An abridgement of all that was pleasant in man/

em/ (56)

As an actor, confessed without rival to shine:

As a wit, if not first, in the very first line/

!/ (51)

Yet, with talents like these, and an excellent heart,

The man had his failings, a dupe to his art.

(2) d/

Like an ill-judging beauty, his colours he spread,

An/beplastered with rouge his own natural red.

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting:

'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.

/ O. GOLDSMITH/

(/)/ (52)

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND MORNING

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
 Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
 And trust that out of night and death shall rise
 The dawn of ampler life;
 Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,
 That God has given you for priceless dower,
 To live in these great times and have your part
 In Freedom's crowning hour:
 That you may tell your sons who see the light
 High in the heavens—their heritage to take
 "I saw the powers of darkness put to flight,
 I saw the Morning break."

[SIR OWEN SEAMAN]

DAVID GARRICK

Here lies David Garrick, describe me, who can,
 An abridgement of all that was pleasant in man—
 As an actor, confessed without rival to shine:
 As a wit, if not first, in the very first line!
 Yet, with talents like these, and an excellent heart,
 The man had his failings, a dupe to his art.
 Like an ill-judging beauty, his colours he spread,
 And beplastered with rouge his own natural red.
 On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting:
 'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.

(O. GOLDSMITH)

LIVES OF THE

(40) ==/

BRITISH ADMIRALS

letter #/ (27)

A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL

[HISTORY]

centre/ (29)

BY
DR. JOHN CAMPBELL
AND
DR. BERKENHOUT

move/ (34)

(37) raise 9 pts./
(31) □ /

↑
Ye mariners of England
That guard our native shores /
T. CAMPBELL

(?) .../ (64)(61)
en/ (55)

(18) underline

LONDON

lower 6pts. (38)

PRINTED FOR C. J. BARRINGTON AND J. HARRIS
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD

(63) ①/

1817

Price 9/6

↓

LIVES OF THE
BRITISH ADMIRALS
A NEW BIOGRAPHICAL
HISTORY

BY
DR. JOHN CAMPBELL
AND
DR. BERKENHOUT

*Ye mariners of England
That guard our native seas...*

-T. CAMPBELL

LONDON

PRINTED FOR C. J. BARRINGTON AND J. HARRIS
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD

1817

Price 9/6

PART 2

PREPARATION OF MATHEMATICAL COPY AND CORRECTION OF PROOFS

Indications of the type to be used for symbols. Unless an indication to the contrary is given in the copy all values in mathematical formulae should be set in italic, excepting operators and constants, which should be in roman (a recommendation of the Royal Society). In mathematical setting, therefore, characters to be set in roman as well as those to be set in script or bold type or in a foreign alphabet, Greek or German Fraktur, should be distinguished in the copy by a mark under or round the character and, where necessary, by an explanation written in the margin.

It is not necessary to indicate the type to be used for a particular character or symbol as often as it occurs, but when an unfamiliar character or one liable to be mistaken for another occurs, it should be distinguished by a mark the first time or after a long interval in the copy.

It is most important that mathematical formulae should be legible to the printer: it is better to re-write a displayed formula than to make extensive marginal marks on the copy.

The author can be of great assistance to the printer by supplying a list of characters other than the roman, italic and bold roman alphabets which will be required in order to set his copy. Frequently, the author would be well advised to consult the printer to find if special sorts are available before the final copy is prepared.

It is becoming a common practice to print a list of unfamiliar symbols at the beginning of a mathematical work for the convenience of the reader. It is particularly useful to the printer if this list can be annotated to show in which sections of copy the uncommon characters occur. The aim is to facilitate setting entirely by machine rather than the insertion of characters by hand in machine-set matter.

Marking of unfamiliar or easily-mistaken characters in the copy is best done by underlining or ringing them in lead pencil or colour. An underline in black ink may be mistaken for a direction to print a line in the position indicated. While some printers dislike the use of coloured pencil or ink for correction of proofs, nearly all are agreed that they should be used for the preparation of mathematical copy. It is not necessary to indicate that italic should be used in displayed formulae and obvious mathematical expressions in the text. When isolated literal values are referred to in the text it may be advisable to indicate that an italic character is required.

Indications for spacing. It is sometimes necessary to indicate the amount of space to be put between mathematical symbols. Marks in the margin are not

always enough for the purpose, and marks 73-76, which are in use at the Oxford University Press, are recommended. Spaces may be distinguished as 'hair,' 'thin,' 'mid' or 'thick,' or by other conventional means agreed upon with the printer.

Notes on the mathematical specimen pages. The advisability of marking copy and the frequency with which characters should be marked must depend upon the complexity and clarity of the copy and the experience of the operators and compositors.

To give a correct simulation of copy marking in this standard would require the printing of additional colours and it has not therefore been possible to indicate the use of coloured pencils. The encircling of characters in ordinary lead pencil has been indicated by a broken line.

The specimen of mathematical copy preparation is intended to show the maximum number of characters which should require marking. Experienced operators would not need all the marks if the copy were clear.

It is unnecessary to mark copy when the setting is clearly covered by House Style such as the proposition which follows 'Lemma' and is set in italic.

MARKS FOR THE CLARIFICATION OF MATHEMATICAL COPY

No.	In margin	Meaning	In copy
65		Use Greek letter	<i>Encircle letter in lead pencil or underline in green*</i>
66		Use German (Fraktur) letter	<i>Encircle letter in green or lead pencil*</i>
67		Use roman	<i>Encircle letter or letters in lead pencil or underline in red*</i>
68		Use script	<i>Encircle letter in red or lead pencil*</i>
69	 1/2 etc.	Use figure	<i>Pencil circle round figure.</i>

*See the comments on the use of coloured pencils in the foreword.

No.	In margin	Meaning	In copy
70	<i>2-line fr.</i>	Use fraction made up two lines deep	<i>Pencil circle round fraction</i>
71	<i>11 pt. fr. etc. (according to point size)</i>	Use fraction of text size	<i>Pencil circle round fraction</i>
72		Use decimal point	<i>Pencil V under point</i>
73	<i>No mark is required</i>	Space to be a hair space or 2 or 3 units according to Style of House	<i>black ^ or green / *</i>
74	<i>No mark is required</i>	Space to be either a thick space or 5 units	<i>black ↑ or red / *</i>
75	<i>No mark is required</i>	Space to be an en space or 9 units	<i>black ⤴</i>
76	<i>No mark is required</i>	Space to be an em space or 18 units	<i>black ↗</i>
77	<i>ital.</i>	Set in italic	<i>Pencil underline of mathematical values in text</i>

* See the comments on the use of coloured pencils in the foreword.

ADDITIONAL MARKS FOR THE CORRECTION OF MATHEMATICAL PROOFS

No.	In margin	Meaning	In text
78	Letter required followed by 	Use Greek letter	/ through letter
79	Letter required followed by 	Use German (Fraktur) letter	/ through letter
80	Letter required followed by 	Use roman	/ through letter
81	Letter required followed by 	Use script	/ through letter
82	 (showing letter required)	Use superior to superior (e.g. '2' in y^{a^2})	/ through letter
83	 (showing letter required)	Use inferior to inferior (e.g. '2' in y_{a^2})	/ through letter
84	 (showing letter required)	Use superior to inferior (e.g. '2' in y_{a^2})	/ through letter
85	 (showing letter required)	Use inferior to superior (e.g. '2' in y^{a^2})	/ through letter
86	 1/2/etc.	Use figure	/ through letter
87	2-line fr.	Use fraction made up two lines deep	Circle round fraction
88	11 pt. fr. (according to point size)	Use text size fraction	Circle round fraction
89		Use a decimal point	✓
90	hair thick #  	Space to be hair space or 2 units or either a thick space or 5 units as indicated	Λ where required

MATHEMATICAL COPY MARKED FOR CLARIFICATION

bold 23.5.3. The infinite-medium solution *ital.*

To obtain the infinite-medium solution of (23.31) we may use the Fourier transform method, proceeding as in § 5.1.2. That is, we seek a solution of (23.31) in the form

$$\textcircled{gk} \text{ bold } \rho(r) = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint F(s) e^{-is \cdot r} dV_s, \quad (1)$$

bold denoting the Fourier transform parameter by $\underline{s}$ instead of $\underline{p}$, to avoid confusion with the capture escape probability.

Since

$$\textcircled{primo} \text{ bold } \frac{1}{8\pi^{3/2} L_s^3} \iiint e^{-is \cdot (r-r')} |r-r'|^2 / 4L_s^2 dV_{r'} = e^{-s^2 L_s^2} \dots \quad (2)$$

where $dV_{r'}$ is the volume element in $\underline{r}'$ -space and $s = |\underline{s}|$, we can see that (23.31) will be satisfied if $F(s)$ satisfies *bold*

$$\text{bold } 2\text{-line } \textcircled{gk} \iiint e^{-is \cdot r} \left[s^2 + \frac{1}{L_s^2} (1 - f(r)) \rho e^{-s^2 L_s^2} \right] F(s) dV_s = 0 \quad (3)$$

fig If $c = 1$ in one of the media, the procedure is as follows. *ger* The product $\tilde{\psi}(c) \tilde{F}(v[x-x']) / \tilde{\psi}(c) \tilde{F}(c)$ is calculated; where c occurs explicitly, it is regarded as a variable parameter, as are *gk* $\tilde{\psi}_{\pm 1}$, whilst for the other $\tilde{\psi}$ the values corresponding to $c = 1$ are used throughout. We then pass to the limit as *fig* $c \rightarrow 1$, $v_{\pm 1} \rightarrow \tilde{\psi}$, and $c - 1 = O(v_{\pm 1}^2)$. That is, formula (10.67') in such a case would be taken as

$$\textcircled{gk} \text{ bold } \textcircled{rom} \tilde{\psi}(x) = \left\{ \frac{\tilde{\psi}(c)}{c-1} \left[\tilde{F}(c) \tilde{F}\left(v \frac{x-x'}{c} \right) \tilde{F}^{-1}(c) \right] \right\} \tilde{\psi}(x) \quad (4)$$

bold 6. Extension of the Young-Hausdorff theorems

Consider a system of numbers $a_{j\ell}$ ($1 \leq j \leq m, 1 \leq \ell \leq n$) and the linear forms $X_j = a_{j1}x_1 + \dots + a_{jn}x_n$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$) *ital.*

of the variables $x_1, \dots, x_n$. Let

$$\textcircled{gk} \text{ rom } \textcircled{gk} M_{\alpha, \beta} = \max_{x_1, \dots, x_n} \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \sigma_j |X_j|^{1/\beta} \right)^{\beta_1} \left(\prod_{\ell=1}^n \rho_\ell |x_\ell|^{1/\alpha} \right)^{-\alpha}, \quad (6)$$

where σ_j and ρ_ℓ are arbitrary but fixed positive numbers.

ital The theorem of M. Riesz is that $M_{\alpha, \beta}$ is a multiplicatively convex function of the variables α, β in the triangle $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq \alpha$. This means that, if $(\alpha, \beta), (\alpha_1, \beta_1), (\alpha_2, \beta_2)$ are collinear points in the triangle such that

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 t_1 + \alpha_2 t_2, \quad \beta = \beta_1 t_1 + \beta_2 t_2, \quad (t_1 + t_2 = 1; t_1, t_2 > 0),$$

then $M_{\alpha, \beta} \leq M_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}^{t_1} M_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}^{t_2}$ *ital.*

fig LEMMA 5. Suppose that $r > 0$, $h > 0$ and that for $|z| = r$ we have $n(z, h) \leq n_0$. Then there exists a set $\mathcal{E}$ of ρ for which *Scr* $r < \rho < r + \frac{1}{2}h$ and having measure at least $\frac{1}{2}h$ such that, for *Scr* ρ in $\mathcal{E}$ and $|z| = \rho$,

$$\text{11-pt. fr } N(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, h) \leq n_0 \log \frac{A(r+h)}{h} \quad (8)$$

CORRECT MATHEMATICAL SETTING

23.5.3. *The infinite-medium solution*

To obtain the infinite-medium solution of (23.31) we may use the Fourier transform method, proceeding as in § 5.1.2. That is, we seek a solution of (23.31) in the form

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \iiint F(\mathbf{s}) e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}} dV_s, \quad (1)$$

denoting the Fourier transform parameter by $\mathbf{s}$ instead of $\mathbf{p}$, to avoid confusion with the capture escape probability.

Since

$$\frac{1}{8\pi^3 L_s^3} \iiint e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') - i|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^{1/2} 4L_s^2} dV_{r'} = e^{-s^2 L_s^2}, \quad (2)$$

where $dV_{r'}$ is the volume element in $\mathbf{r}'$ -space and $s = |\mathbf{s}|$, we can see that (23.31) will be satisfied if $F(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies

$$\iiint e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \left[s^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} (1 - f\eta p e^{-s^2 L^2}) \right] F(\mathbf{s}) dV_s = 0. \quad (3)$$

If $c = 1$ in one of the media, the procedure is as follows. The product $\mathfrak{N}(c)\mathfrak{F}(\mathbf{v}[x-x']/l)\mathfrak{N}^{-1}(c)$ is calculated; where c occurs explicitly, it is regarded as a variable parameter, as are $\nu_{\pm 1}$, whilst for the other ν_j the values corresponding to $c = 1$ are used throughout. We then pass to the limit as $c \rightarrow 1$, $\nu_{\pm 1} \rightarrow 0$, and $c - 1 = O(\nu_{\pm 1}^2)$. That is, formula (10.67') in such a case would be taken as

$$\Psi(x) = \left(\lim_{c \rightarrow 1} \left[\mathfrak{N}(c)\mathfrak{F}\left(\mathbf{v} \frac{x-x'}{l}\right)\mathfrak{N}^{-1}(c) \right] \right) \Psi(x'). \quad (4)$$

6. Extension of the Young-Hausdorff theorems

Consider a system of numbers a_{jl} ($1 \leq j \leq m$, $1 \leq l \leq n$) and the linear forms

$$X_j = a_{j1}x_1 + \dots + a_{jn}x_n \quad (j = 1, \dots, m) \quad (5)$$

of the variables $x_1, \dots, x_n$. Let

$$M_{\alpha\beta} = \max_{x_1, \dots, x_n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j |X_j|^{1/\beta} \right)^\beta \left(\sum_{l=1}^n \rho_l |x_l|^{1/\alpha} \right)^{-\alpha}, \quad (6)$$

where σ_j and ρ_l are arbitrary but fixed positive numbers.

The theorem of M. Riesz is that $M_{\alpha\beta}$ is a multiplicatively convex function of the variables α, β in the triangle $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq \alpha$. This means that, if (α, β) , (α_1, β_1) , (α_2, β_2) are collinear points in the triangle such that

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 t_1 + \alpha_2 t_2, \quad \beta = \beta_1 t_1 + \beta_2 t_2 \quad (t_1 + t_2 = 1; t_1, t_2 > 0),$$

then

$$M_{\alpha\beta} \leq M_{\alpha_1\beta_1}^{t_1} M_{\alpha_2\beta_2}^{t_2}. \quad (7)$$

LEMMA 5. Suppose that $r > 0$, $h > 0$ and that for $|z| = r$ we have $n(z, h) \leq n_0$. Then there exists a set $\mathcal{E}$ of ρ for which $r < \rho < r + \frac{1}{2}h$ and having measure at least $\frac{1}{4}h$ such that, for ρ in $\mathcal{E}$ and $|z| = \rho$,

$$N(z, \frac{1}{2}h) \leq n_0 \log \frac{A(r+h)}{h}. \quad (8)$$

PROOF SET TO SHOW ERRORS AND MATHEMATICAL CORRECTION MARKS

23.5.3. The infinite-medium solution

To obtain the infinite-medium of (23.31) we may use the Fourier transform method, proceeding as in § 5.1.2. That is, we seek a solution of (23.31) in the form

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{8\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \int F(\mathbf{s}) e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}} dV_s, \quad (1)$$

denoting the Fourier transform parameter by $\mathbf{s}$, instead of $\mathbf{p}$, to avoid confusion with the capture escape probability.

Since

$$\frac{1}{8\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \int \int e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') - |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^2 / 4L^2} dV_{r'} = e^{-s^2 L^2}, \quad (2)$$

where $dV_{r'}$ is the volume element in $\mathbf{r}'$ -space and $s = |\mathbf{s}|$, we can see that (23.31) will be satisfied if $\rho(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies

$$\int \int \int e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \left[s^2 + \frac{1}{L^2} (1 - f) p e^{-s^2 L^2} \right] F(\mathbf{s}) dV_s = 0. \quad (3)$$

If $c = 1$ in one of the media, the procedure is as follows. The product $\mathcal{N}(c) \mathcal{V}(\mathbf{v} \{ \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}' \} / l) \mathcal{N}^{-1}(c)$ is calculated, where c occurs explicitly, it is regarded as a variable parameter, as are v_i , whilst for the other v_j , the values corresponding to $c \neq 1$ are used throughout.

We then pass to the limit as $c \rightarrow 1$, $v_{\pm 1} \rightarrow \phi$, and $c - 1 = \phi(v_{\pm 1}^2)$. That is, formula (10/67') in such a case would be taken as

$$\psi(x) = \left(\lim_{c \rightarrow 1} \left[\mathcal{N}(c) \mathcal{V} \left(\frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'}{l} \right) \mathcal{N}^{-1}(c) \right] \right) \psi(x'). \quad (4)$$

6. Extension of the Young-Hausdorff theorems

Consider a system of numbers a_{ij} ($i \leq j \leq m$, $1 \leq i \leq n$) and the linear forms

$$X_j = a_{j1}x_1 + \dots + a_{jn}x_n \quad (j = 1, \dots, m), \quad (5)$$

of the variables $x_1, \dots, x_n$. Let

$$M_{\alpha, \beta} = \max_{x_1, \dots, x_n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j |X_j|^{1/\beta} \right)^\beta \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i |x_i|^{1/\alpha} \right)^{-\alpha} \quad (6)$$

where σ_j and ρ_i are arbitrary but fixed positive numbers. [The theorem of M. Riesz is that $M_{\alpha, \beta}$ is a multiplicatively convex function of the variables α, β in the triangle $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq \alpha$. This means that, if (ϕ, β) , (α_1, β_1) , (α_2, β_2) are collinear points in the triangle such that

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 t_1 + \alpha_2 t_2, \quad \beta = \beta_1 t_1 + \beta_2 t_2 \quad (t_1 + t_2 = 1; t_1, t_2 > 0),$$

then

$$M_{\alpha, \beta} \leq M_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}^{t_1} M_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}^{t_2}. \quad (7)$$

Lemma 5. Suppose that $r \neq 0$, $h > 0$ and that for $|z| = r$ we have $n(z, h) \leq n_0$. Then there exists a set of ρ for which $r \neq \rho < r + \frac{1}{2}h$ and having measure at least $\frac{1}{4}h$ such that, for ρ in $\mathcal{E}$ and $|z| = \rho$,

$$N\left(z, \left(\frac{1}{2}h\right)\right) \leq N_0 \log \frac{A(r+h)}{h}. \quad (8)$$

CORRECT MATHEMATICAL SETTING

23.5.3. *The infinite-medium solution*

To obtain the infinite-medium solution of (23.31) we may use the Fourier transform method, proceeding as in § 5.1.2. That is, we seek a solution of (23.31) in the form

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Since

$$\frac{1}{8\pi^3 L_s^3} \iiint e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') - i\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}'^{1/2}/4L_s^2} dV_{\mathbf{r}'} = e^{-s^2 L_s^2}, \quad (2)$$

where $dV_{\mathbf{r}'}$ is the volume element in $\mathbf{r}'$ -space and $s = |\mathbf{s}|$, we can see that (23.31) will be satisfied if $F(\mathbf{s})$ satisfies

$$\iiint e^{-i\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \left[s^2 + \frac{1}{L_s^2} (1 - f\eta p e^{-s^2 L_s^2}) \right] F(\mathbf{s}) dV_s = 0. \quad (3)$$

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6. Extension of the Young-Hausdorff theorems

Consider a system of numbers a_{jl} ($1 \leq j \leq m$, $1 \leq l \leq n$) and the linear forms

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where σ_j and ρ_l are arbitrary but fixed positive numbers.

The theorem of M. Riesz is that $M_{\alpha, \beta}$ is a multiplicatively convex function of the variables α, β in the triangle $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$, $0 \leq \beta \leq \alpha$. This means that, if (α, β) , (α_1, β_1) , (α_2, β_2) are collinear points in the triangle such that

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 t_1 + \alpha_2 t_2, \quad \beta = \beta_1 t_1 + \beta_2 t_2 \quad (t_1 + t_2 = 1; t_1, t_2 > 0),$$

then

$$M_{\alpha, \beta} \leq M_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}^{t_1} M_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}^{t_2}. \quad (7)$$

LEMMA 5. Suppose that $r > 0$, $h > 0$ and that for $|z| = r$ we have $n(z, h) \leq n_0$. Then there exists a set $\mathcal{E}$ of ρ for which $r < \rho < r + \frac{1}{2}h$ and having measure at least $\frac{1}{2}h$ such that, for ρ in $\mathcal{E}$ and $|z| = \rho$,

$$N(z, \frac{1}{2}h) \leq n_0 \log \frac{A(r+h)}{h}. \quad (8)$$

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